

NORMAL MINCEMEAT

Some years ago mince pie was the subject of a political squabble in Washington.

Dr. Wiley summoned thirty manufacturers to obtain a definition of "normal mince-meat."

Strange to say, it was decided that mince-meat need not contain meat to be normal.

Nevertheless, chopped meat is an essential ingredient of high grade mince pie—the kind served at CHILDS.

Crispy crusts filled with goodies galore; to eat one piece is to wish for more.



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MAKE what you have last twice as long by mixing it with Mouquin's non-alcoholic Vermouth—the new vermouth with the old-time flavor and blend.

His Excellency, Mouquin's Gin-gin Ale, has "that Frenchy taste" and is good for what ALES you.

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McGibbon for Quality

MILLION WORKERS
OF FRANCE IDLE;
CABINET ALARMED

Steady Increase of Unemployment Constitutes Serious Menace.

THROUGH PARIS SUBURBS

20,000 Out in St. Denis, 40,000 in St. Etienne, Both Hotbeds of Communism.

PLANS TO PROVIDE WORK

Razing Capital Fortifications and Other Public Works Urged to Solve Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Jan. 10.

The steady increase in unemployment in the industrial suburbs of Paris, as well as in other industrial centers, apparently is causing the Government some apprehension, the problem being an entirely new one to France, which, prior to the war, always was able to find work for her population. No serious disturbances have yet occurred in these suburbs, chief among which are St. Denis and St. Etienne, but the Government's concern at seeing the ranks of the unemployed augmented was shown by a plea made to a capitalist interested in the Delaunay-Belleville automobile works to take back some of the men who had been let out there, although the automobile industry here is still stagnant and is responsible alone for 60,000 unemployed.

The unemployed in St. Denis now number 20,000, while there are 40,000 idle workers in St. Etienne, which is a potential trouble spot is probably the worst around Paris, both these places being hotbeds of Communism.

The estimate that there were 750,000 unemployed throughout all France, made last week, is believed to be too small. To-day some of the estimates place the number of unemployed as high as 1,000,000.

The Paris City Council has just been warned that the unemployed are planning a big demonstration in which the suburbs will combine. Every unemployed person is supposed to receive 25 francs daily from their municipality, which the Government has promised to reimburse, but some cities have refused to pay.

Men in the Paris suburbs who are earning between ten and fifteen francs a day refuse to leave Paris for the devastated regions, even when promised work at thirty francs a day. This constitutes one of the strange features of the situation with which the Government is grappling. It is doubtful even if many of the mechanics and industrial workers now out of work in these suburbs will accept the Government's offer to go to work razing the old fortifications surrounding Paris, as they virtually demand State support until they get their jobs back.

Numerous remedies are being proposed. One is the completion of the razing of the old fortifications of Paris, thus giving employment to thousands; another that the State erect homes for workers where the fortifications already have been torn down; another that the great amount of army cloth left over from the war be made into civilian clothing, while road and waterway improvements and new public works are advocated by others as a means of solving the problem.

Manufacturers look on these suggestions as of little real worth. They characterize this as a period of liquidation after four and a half years of war, and declare that none of the measures suggested will put France back on a normal basis. They blame a good deal of the present state of affairs on labor, whose demand for high wages and short hours naturally is reflected in high prices. They declare that this wage scale cannot be maintained if prices are reduced, as the public demands. Reduce wages, they say, and the cost of living will come down. Meanwhile labor leaders advocate the creation of a Board of National Economy to try to solve the problem of re-establishing normal conditions in manufacture.

Radicals are not idle as unemployment grows, but are taking advantage of the situation to place responsibility for the situation on the "bourgeois Government."

Every manufacturer with whom THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent discussed the situation said that the price of coal entered largely into the problem. Steel makers said that with coal at its present price and the steel market declining it was impossible to continue their plants in operation. At the same time they asserted that Germany, with her cheap labor and cheap coal, was able to keep her steel works going on full time, operating day and night, a competition which the French cannot meet.

Plan Dry and Smokeless
Erin to Hit Crown Taxes

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—The Wexford County Council, composed of adherents of the "Irish Republic," has adopted a resolution unanimously calling on the General Council of Irish County Councils to start a campaign for the total prohibition of the consumption of liquor and tobacco in Ireland, in order to deprive the imperial exchequer of taxes from these commodities, estimated at \$100,000,000. The resolution, which was proposed and seconded by members connected with the liquor trade, appealed to the Catholic hierarchy for cooperation.

LABOR DELEGATES
CALLED TRAITORS

Mexican Soviet Showers Left-lets as Gompers Addresses Pan-American Congress.

By the Associated Press.
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10.—As Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was delivering the opening address to-day at the Pan-American Federation of Labor Congress literature signed by "The Soviet of Young Mexican Workers," attacking the congress as comprising "traitors to the proletariat" was showered from the gallery upon the delegates.

There was another incident of a disturbing nature at the session when Euls Morones, the Mexican labor leader, severely criticized the action of the United States immigration authorities in prohibiting the Mexican reception committee from crossing to the American side to welcome the American delegates. Replying, Mr. Gompers said the action was unauthorized and that "an investigation being made and reparation demanded."

Jose Kunhardt, head of the Dominican delegation, asked the support of the Congress in San Domingo's efforts to rid the republic of military occupation by the United States, asserting "it has grasped our rights of public assembly and taken away the privilege of organizing ourselves."

The growth of the Pan-American Federation was outlined by James Lord, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, who emphasized, as did other speakers, the entire independence of the Pan-American organization from the American Federation. In all of the day's seven speeches it was pointed out that the Pan-Americans were not subservient to what was termed the "great labor organization of the north."

Delegates from labor organizations of the United States, Mexico and sixteen South and Central American republics are in attendance.

U. S. TO KEEP OUT OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Administration to Withdraw Representative From Council of Ambassadors.

CLEAR ROAD FOR HARDING

Far Reaching Decision Results From Failure of Senate to Ratify Treaty.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.

Decision has been reached by the Government of the United States to withdraw from all further participation in the political affairs of Europe, with certain specified exceptions. The representative of the United States on the Council of Ambassadors will be withdrawn, and the way will be cleared for the formulation of a foreign policy by the Harding Administration.

This far-reaching decision is the most pronounced indication that the Administration has heeded the verdict at the polls in November, and it will not try to interpret the mandate given the Harding Administration by the American people. It is learned on unquestionable authority that the allied Governments will be notified within a short time that this is the purpose of the Government of the United States.

The reason for this decision is failure of the Senate to ratify the Versailles treaty, leaving the present Administration in an anomalous position in dealing with affairs in Europe. An intimation of the purpose of the Wilson Administration in withdrawing from further participation in European affairs was given in the decision not to have this Government represented in the coming conference of allied Premiers, which is to discuss the question of German disarmament.

The Council of Ambassadors, from which this Government is to withdraw, is charged with two major responsibilities.

Supervision of the German performance of the terms of the armistice. Dealing with such questions arising from execution of the Versailles pact as might require the attention of the victorious nations.

The armistice questions have been practically disposed of, and further questions arising, it is admitted, must deal with the execution of the Versailles pact.

There are exceptions to this complete withdrawal which concern the reparations commission, the cable communications conference and the Rhine land commission. It is believed this Government is entitled to maintain its representation on these bodies as being directly interested in questions before them. Neither will the State Department abandon the application of a general foreign policy.

CENTRE SOCIALISTS
WIN IN ARGENTINA

Second and Third International-ales Not Adhered To at Convention There.

MOVEMENT FOR FOURTH

Lenine's Attempt to Dominate Reds Throughout World Causes Cleavage.

BAHIA BLANCA, Argentina, Jan. 10.—The convention of Argentine Socialists in session here to-day rejected a proposal to adhere to the Third International of Moscow. The delegates voted in the ratio of three to one against the proposal.

The convention also voted to separate from the Second International, thus declaring for freedom of action for the Argentine Socialist party in international affairs. A motion to salute the Russian revolution was carried, but another motion to send delegates to Russia to study Sovietism was rejected.

The convention was marked by considerable disorder arising from clashes between the moderate faction and the extremists. The latter, while favoring separation from the Second International on the grounds that it was an instrument of the capitalists, contended for unconditional adherence to the Third (Moscow) International and a plan of action "frankly revolutionary."

Fight for Supremacy.

The fight for supremacy in the Socialist parties of different nations between the adherents of the Second (Geneva) International and the advocates of the Third (Moscow) International or Extreme Communists, is being contested bitterly. The Communists split the Socialist party in France and won a partial victory in Italy. The British Labor party defeated the Extremist proposal.

Lenine's attempt to rule and unite the Socialist parties of the world and control their policies through the operations of the Third International of Moscow is to be contested by the central party or faction of Socialists, which occupies a middle position between the Extreme Right or moderate faction and the Extreme Left or radical faction. It was in order to organize their forces into a Fourth International that a meeting of the Centrist Socialists of the world has been called in Vienna on February 22 next.

The Centrist Socialists are dissatisfied with both the Second International and the Third International of Lenine, leaders of that faction say. Joseph Gollomb, who professes to have represented the Socialist party of America at a meeting in Bern, Switzerland, December 5, which called a meeting at Vienna next February to form the proposed Fourth International, declares that the Socialists

of the world have become impatient at the conduct of Lenine's Third International of Moscow. The Russian organization, he declares, "is devoting itself chiefly to splitting the forces of Socialism and of 600 workers."

"Domination by the chiefs of the Communist party of Russia," Gollomb alleges, "the Third International is trying to force on other countries a programme, temper and tactics, which, whether good for Russia or not, takes no account of differences of conditions throughout the world. Those Socialists who do not accept to the letter their ukases are denounced as traitors. The Third International is splitting Socialist parties in every country, discarding whole masses of workers whose fidelity to Socialism has been proved, and, by dividing the trade union movement, sows hatred between worker and worker."

Gollomb declares that fundamentally, Socialism is a constructive movement, and that the negative attitude of the Second and Third International was not met their need to-day and the result has been general dissatisfaction with both of them. He asserts that more than 8,500,000 voting Socialists were represented at the Bern conference, and that most of the delegates at Bern have been representative figures in international Socialism for years.

"The possible formation of a Fourth International is a matter for the

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Vienna Congress to decide," adds Gollomb, "but the outlook is that this gathering will become the centre of gravity for the Socialists and working class movement throughout the world."

HOLLAND WON'T HELP
TRADE WITH SOVIETS

Won't Admit Krassine and Business at Private Risk.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 10.—The Russian Soviet Government is making efforts to reach a commercial agreement with Holland. According to the Dutch newspapers, Leonid Krassine, the Bolshevik Minister of Trade and Commerce, is seeking to visit Holland, but the Associated Press was informed to-day at the Foreign Office that Krassine was not likely to get a passport.

The Dutch Foreign Office recently announced that no restrictions would be placed on trade with Russia, although the Netherlands Government would be unable to assume responsibility for any business transactions between merchants of Holland and Soviet Russia.

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continue with renewed activity offering
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Evening Gowns at \$95—\$125 to \$195
Formerly to \$350—Of chiffon velvet, metallic brocade embroidered and beaded chiffons, real laces, soft crepe satins and other rich materials.

Evening Wraps at \$145—\$225 to \$495
Formerly to \$950—Metallic brocades and rich chiffon velvets with ermine, fox, mole and other desirable furs.

Fur-trimmed Coats at \$95—\$125 to \$195
Formerly to \$350—Of duvetyne, velour, veldyn, bolivia and other fashionable materials with mole, seal, squirrel, opossum and beaver.

Fur-trimmed Suits at \$75—\$95 to \$195
Formerly to \$350—Two and three piece effects, suitable for street or informal wear, of duvetyne, veldyn and other rich materials, smartly combined with mole, seal, squirrel and beaver.

Blouses—Formerly to \$50—at \$15—\$20
Of satin, crepe de chine, chiffon, lace and Georgette crepe, dainty colorings as well as attractive suit shades.

Hats—Formerly to \$45—at \$10—\$15
Mid-season effects in velvet, duvetyne, panne, large and small styles, suitable for street or semi-dress.

Important Reductions
of Rich Furs
Now in Progress
Savings Average 50% and More

\$4500 Choice Mink Cape Wrap \$2000
(Full length model, skins worked crosswise in pointed effects)

\$3800 Broadtail Wrap \$1500
(Kollinsky Collar.)

\$1650 Hudson Seal Wraps and Capes \$ 795

\$ 895 Seal and Squirrel Day Coat \$ 450

\$ 895 Hudson Seal Day Coats \$ 425
(36 inch and 38 inch lengths, Beaver or Skunk trimmed.)

\$ 595 Hudson Seal Coat \$ 325
(30 inch length, Beaver Collar and Cuffs.)

\$ 650 Hudson Seal Sport Coat \$ 295
(Baron Duke Trim.)

ARCOLA
Courtship Fetches Jimmy Back

[DIALOGUED FROM STORIES OF ARCOLA USERS]

"JIMMY quit coming up to see our Ann when the cold weather settled in.
"Maybe he's got a girl he likes better," said Little Brother, mean-like.
"Or a parlor where he doesn't have to keep his overcoat and ear-muffs on," Ann shot back.
"What do I care about Jimmy, anyhow?"
"We used stoves, not knowing we could save half the coal. But one night I said to Pop:
"I reckon many a good match is spoilt by chilly rooms. You know your own feet got cold when you was getting up your nerve."
"Sure, Ma," said Pop; "you came near losing me."
"Next day he run down to see Bill Pope, the heating-plant contractor, and saw an ARCOLA. So we bought one for our cottage—everything on one floor; and in a few days, when the radiators were hitched up like July, I asked Jimmy out to supper . . . They got married in the spring."

The IDEAL-ARCOLA places the cottage, with or without cellar, on the heating plane of the First Mansion in the Land. It gives low-cost healthful warmth, through hot-water radiators, to the small store, school, or apartment.

ARCOLA does not burn oxygen from the air—its life-building force. Florists use only hot-water heat—even flowers droop and die in vitiated air.

ARCOLA replaces stoves, wastes no heat up chimneys, leaks no coal gas. Each tenant may have a separate ARCOLA. It used to heat part of building, extra sections and radiators may be added later.

The complete system, installed by your local dealer, costs scarcely more than stoves for all rooms, and far less than the old expense for a hot-water heating system. ARCOLA heats all rooms on less fuel than a stove requires for one room.

Catalog has open views of houses, flats, stores, offices, with ARCOLA.
Write to Department 21.

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